mile mark in 2:4059. Harvard reaching that point 814 seconds later. The difference crows was about three boat lengths, and this crushing defeat so early in the race took all the enthusiasm out of the Cambridge contingent.

DARVARD GOES TO PIECES.

As they passed this point the Yale crew were keeping their lost steadily on her keel, and not a splash was noticeable from the oar blades, nor a single body awaymt out of the perfect alignment that was kept in the crew. Not so in the Harvard boat, for the crew had already began to hedly out their strokes, and others were making a mess of the in-board work, for there was

ing a mess of the in-board work, for there was an outrageous break between four and five.

The Yale crew, seeing that they had the race well in hand, settled down to an exhibition of seientifie rowing, which brought forth the admiration of their biteress rivals as well as their warmest admirers. It was simply phenomenal to see the brawny young men who had lowered their stroke to thirty-two to the minute, keep up their gradual gain on the Harvard crew, who were holding to thirty-eight. The watches aboved a difference of sixteen seconds as the two crews passed the mile flag, and Yale was leading by five and a third lengths.

By this time all of the boats that were following the race-dropped directly astern of the crews, where the seeraw motion of the men in the Harvard boat was literalified. Everybody was satisfied that it would take an accident to the Yale shell to put them out of the race, for the spectators were simply guessing at the number of boat lengths they would win by.

ONLY A PROCESSION.

ONLY A PROCESSION.

Vale shot past the mile-and-a-half mark in 7:40. Twenty seconds inter Harvard reached that point. With a distance of six and a half beat lengths separating the two crews at this early stage of the race, the lack of interest can better be imagined than described. After passing the one-and-a-half-indic mark, in response to repeated cheers from the Harvard sympathizers, the Crimsons put on a spurt, and when they passed the two-mile flag had cut down two seconds of Yale's advantage, for the blues were only eighteen seconds ahead at that point. With the race half-rowed and six lengths separating the crews, it was rather discouraging for the Harvard non to continue; yet they plugged on gamely and rowed the very best they knew low. After passing the two-mile mark yale got into the channel and that, together with the strong current that was running there, favored them woncerfully, for they showed a gain of seven seconds at the two-mile-and-a-half mark. Yale's fine for the distance was 12:55, Harvard's time being 18:29, and the distance between them being 18:29, and the distance between them being circle and a third lengths.

ROUGH WATER ENCOUNTERED.

tween them being eight and a third lengths.

Going for the thres-onle flag, Yaie encountered a bit of lumpy water which is always noticeable in similar parts of the course, and for a moment their host tassed around like a dory in the surf, and the going was not all to their liking, for the biz fellows spinshed, and in several instances miniature fountains arose where the cars entered the water at the catch. They got netted again very quickly, and then they seemed to stand on their stretchers and literally tear their cars through the water. Harvard also encountered a little impleasant experience, but made a remarkably clean job of it.

Both crews were now out in the middle of the river, with a clear course before them, plenty of sea room, and no advantage for either crew as far as conditions were concerned. Yale slipped past the flag in 15:50, and Harvard's bow crossed the imaginary line in 16:21, which showed that Harvard had reduced Vale's lead by three seconds during the last half mile.

Harvard still kept up thirty-eight strokes to the minute, and Vale had picked it up to thirty-three. Harvard was making a desperate effort to overhead her rivals, and showed the result of seasoning during the preparatory work by holding the Vale crew on even terms for the next half mile. Vale stime for the three and a half miles was 18:50, and Harvard's 10:20.

The winning crew had now entered the long lane of gayly bedecked yachts that lined both sides of the course all the way down the river to the linish and the champions received a royal greeting, for hundreds of cannons saded their volume of blue smoke as well as their thundering roars to the enthusiasm of the Yale admirers. During the last half mile of the race the Yale crew picked the stroke up to thirty our torthe manual and gave as fine an exhibitant the rather and the race the transfer that the results and gave as fine an exhibitant that the rather than the rather and the rather than the rather t ing roars to the enthusiasm of the race infers. During the last half mile of the race the Yale crew picked the stroke up to thirty-four to the minute and gave as fine an exhibition of crew work as was ever seen on the river. Harvard, who was twenty seconds behind at the three-and-a-half-mile mark, put on a tremendous burst of speed and the poor boys almost tore themselves in their efforts for the rest of the race. Yale shot past the finish line near the Thames River bridge and were greeted by the ringing of bells, teeting of whistles, firing of cannon, and the cheers of the multitude. After they had crossed the finish line the Yale crew never relaxed for an instant, but with admirable foresight they kept on underneash the bridge amid the lam and crush that is usually at the finish of a great race.

A HARVAID MAN COLLAPSES.

A HARVARD MAN COLLAPSES.

The Harvard crew kept digging away and rowed nineteen full strokes after the Vale crew had stopped. Just as they crossed the finish line the boat described a big circle as the ceasewhal found it necessary to cutout into the river to get clear of a finat, and in so doing they ran into a small row beat. The moment hey struck the boat No. 3 sank in his seat completaly exhausted. Yale's time for the full distance was 1 minutes 30 seconds, they have 22 minutes and 5 seconds, showing that Yale had made again of 12 seconds for the last half mile, which is the report of the official timer, but is a wholly improbable performance, for Harvard was certainly not heaten so badly in that distance.

A comparison of the two crews at the very moment they started in the race to the dropping of the flag at the finish shows the marked superiority of Vale in even the slightest details as well as the fundamental principle of rowing. The Vale crew were very heavy, and from past experience had learned that a beefy crew were far better equipped to render a better account of themselves by rowing a slow stroke. The Vale mea wadere closely to the principles laid down by Bob Cook in yoars back, and no perceptible difference was observed between this crew and other Vale crews that have been seen at New London. As a matter of fact, all Yale crews row the same style, and it is simply a question of experiences with the men as to whether the crew it the present Lexander. A HARVARD MAN COLLAPSES.

With the present flarvard crew more attention was given to the back and arm movement to windly used in the days of old stationary seats. Vale could start her slide quickly and slow it down on the full reach until the men were actually standing on the attetchers, and then the shoot that followed with legs and arms and back was beautiful to behold and productive of tremendous driving power to the boat. Their catch was hard, their backs were rounded up, and the men roved a perfectly natural stroke for a crew who had been taught to keep perfect alignment in the boat. Their stoke was well calculated for bal water, for they carried the blade high and entered the water very releasely at the catch. Their bodies hed that regular swing which was punctuated only with the quickming at the catch and the affecting down of the slides on the full reach. They showed however, that they were capable of a wing thicty-six to the minite, and there is no knowing want the big fellows would have done had Harvard been able to can the pace for a comic of niles at a high rate of speed.

It was one of the simothest-towing crews that has represented Yale at New London. The Harvard rew did a place of rowing from their boat house to the starting point that brought out exclamations of surprise from the rowing ex-THE CHEWS COMPARED,

form while rowing a slow stroke of 28 to the minute. In the race they entirely lost that form, and there never was a time when their rowing could be called fairly good.

FAULTS IN HARVARD'S SHEEL. Tw be sure, the introduction of a freshman, with only a few days rowing, in the crew at five was a very bad handleap, but there were several other men in the heat who were equally guilty. Their watermanship was fairly good, but their infoural work was of the most ordinary

inty their mineral ways tarry good, it their mineral ways was of the most ordinary and, and little better than the average amanasees in the metropolitan regatas. The excet a fairly good swing on their oars at the art, but to save their lives they could not get air oars in at the full reach. The blades would toward onough, but by the time they would tanchized in the water they were opposite a pairs, and the most valuable portion of the space was almost entirely lost.
This is where the Vale crew excelled, for their oak was simply perfect in this part of the crk. The wind was blowing down the course favor of the crews during the race, which was weed on in a bit tide. Many thought that owing the big rains the time would be remarkably stored to the creamed a current formed whirlpools could the channel stakes, and "was running to mad," as old Capt. Jim Smith expressed it. he following is the time of the two crews at time of the two crews at half mile with Yale's lead in sect

of Boston, and the judge's bost, the Oriental, The Dora had just spoken the Vale shell and Heferes Rives had presented the trophy flags to Capt. Armstrong. The Lova, fearful of swamping the Vale shell with her weash, backed away, soddenly the Oriental shot through the bridge. The Dora whistled hard aport, but the crash came. The Dora skinned the side of the Oriental and carried away her maphtial anunch, which luckily fell overboard into the river and was not much damaged. The Oriental also lost ner davits, but was fortunate in sustaining no more serious damage. The Dora's flagsaff was scraped away, but otherwise the trim little craft went unscathed.

scraped away, but otherwise the trim integrate went unscathed.

The race evolved another instance of athletic herolam. When the crews struck heavy water, on the last mile and a half, Langford spring his oarlock, and his a struggle to replace it wrenched his right arm and shoulder severely. He pulled the race faultiessly, and when the order came to crass rowing cramps doubled his arm to his body. He could not use the member till Dr. "Josh" Hartwell and Capt. Armstrong had worked over him for a quarter of an hour. He must have suffered intense pain during the last mile.

orinions of experies.

One of the interesting things in connection with a race like the one of to-day is to hear the expressions of opinton held by those who are competent to take an such subjects, and particularly of those who are specially interested in the event. Mr. Watson, the Harvard coacher, was found in the train for flostin. He had gone back to Red Top, had a talk with his crew, and was thinking over the race when The Sun reporter accosted him just before the train started.

"There is really nothing to be said," Mr. Watson remarked, "except that they had a better crew than we had and deserve the victory. We did the best we could under the circumstances. I do not want to appear as attempting in the slightest degress to extenuate, but we really could have done much better if we had not been attended with so much sickness and other kinds of misfortune. What with tonsilities and other sickness we had our hands full. You know when you draw up a schedule and intend to conduct your training according to it you expect to have your crew in a certain condition at a certain time, but when owing to sickness you are set back again and again, the programme is essentially interfered with. I have no excuse to offer. The boys worked well and did the best they could.

Bob Cook was also seen at the ruilway station. He said:

"The Harvard crew was very much better. OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

and did the best they could.

Bob Cook was also seen at the ruilway station.
He said:

"The Harvard crew was very much better than that sent from Cambridge last year, and it think that Harvard has improved very much. The crew rowed a spleudid race. The men did not lose their form even when they knew they were beaten. The only fault with them was that they did not row the right kind of a stroke. Physical condition had nothing to do with their defeat. They were in excellent shape, and is saw hone of the results of tonsilitis. Our crew was a very fast one. If the conditions had not been very bad on the last mile and a half we should have made much faster time and possibly broken the record, but the water was a good deal, and the Yale crew has not been seen spinshing much this year."

George A. Adee said:
"Doesn't Harvard have hard luck? That was a splendid crew she put on the water to-day and the men rowed a heautiful race. Although beaten inside the first half mile, they kept their form, and covered the last two miles almost as quickly as the first two. It was a fine eight. Mr. Watson, especially, has hard work. When he coached his last Harvard crew he ran up against our record-breaking "88 crew, and this year, after turning out the best eight Harvard has had for years he meets what I consider the fastest crew which ever sail in a shell. Our crew the other night ever sail in a shell. Our crew the other night ever sail in a shell. Our crew the other night

NS crew, and this year, after turning out the best eight Harvard has had for years he meets what I consider the fastest crew which ever sat in a shell. Our crew the other night went over the four-mile course in 20:20. I think if the conditions had been favorable we should have broken the record to-day. Against such an eight Mr. Watson had to place a crew which he had developed under the most trying conditions and amended by the hardest kind of luck. I think he deserves warm praise from Harvard men, and I hope they will not fail to give it to him.

Mr. Adee expressed the hope that the present at hefter trouble between Harvard and Yale would soon be overcome and that the former pleasant relations would be restored. He said he was doing all he could to bring about a reconciliation. Mr. Sheffield, who has been at the Yale quarters for many years and is known by every graduate of the New Haven university, said he was somewhat disappointed in the Harvard crew, as he had expected it to make a closer race. Olmstead, the Yale oxswain, said the trouble with the Harvard crew was that it did not row the right stroke. What they knew, the men did well.

E. D. Brandigee, Harvard, '81, said: "The race shows that Yale is superior to us in rigging and stroke. I am corry the result was not different, but I'm sure we have learned some-thing by the defeat."

VACUUS AT THE PINISH. As usual, scores of yachts hidden in bunting and say with crimson and blue banners lined both sides of the course at the finish, while almost a hundred more took a long range view of the race from the upper harbor. Among the larger steam yachts were:

the race from the upper harbor. Among the larger steam yachts were:

W. J. Arkell's Judge, Frank T. Morrill's Vamoose, Charles Eletther's Scucca, Charles H. Oogood's Narwal, T. R. Hostetter's Duquesie, W. H. And George F. Butler's Forgestmenot, Walter B. Pier's Es. Commodore E. M. Brown's Syrich, J. Pier's Es. Commodore E. M. Brown's Syrich, J. Pier's Es. Commodore E. M. Brown's Syrich, J. Pier's Es. Commodore E. C. Brown's Commodore E. C. Brown's Commodore E. C. Brown's Commodore E. C. Brown's Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneids, E. R. Ladew's Crent, Anthony Drexel's Sulfana, Stephen W. Boach's Fineliue, A. S. Van Wickle's Marjorie, Charles M. Pratt's Allegro, Frederick H. Benedict's Vision, Frederick W. Wanderhült's Conquerer, New York Athletic Club's Minstrel, Joseph Slickney's Susquehanna, Frederick G. Bowne's Reverle, Edgar Hardling's Gyda, John H. Hall's Uniquowa, W. H. Watrous's Judy, Gen. Samuel'C. Lawrence's bibs, F. C. Fowler's Huntress.

Schooner's Henry K. McHarg's Neaers, Henry S. Parmeles's Phantom, Perrival W. Cipment's Girlson, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s, Montauk, O. K. Dimock's Gelandower, Bavid Banks's Water Witch, Frederick Grinnell's Quickstep, J. Rogers Mawwell's Emeraish W. D. Wilkinson's Montees, Henry C. Ward's Cytic, Janey W. Lamb's Marguerite, William A. Gardiner's Manyaertic William A. Gardiner's Alegra, Henry C. Rouse's Iro-Grown W. Lamb's Marguerite, William A. Hazard's Fenella, C. C. Brage's Alsacienne, Seynour L. Willard P. Ward's Shannock, Bayard Thayer's Contected in the Programment of the Wester's Edgar A. H. Fowler's Contected in the Programment Contected Contec

Husted, Jr. a. Crusader: Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, Willard P. Ward's Sharmock, Bayard Thayers Congellation, Alanson Tukende, Bayard Thayers Congellation, Alanson Tukende, S. Jox, A. H. Fowler's Marshall Congellation, Marshall Colonia, L. Vaughn Clarke's Gossoon, Lippitt Brothers Wasp, Stephen Loinia's Swanonnanoa, Edward S. Wasp, Stephen Loinia's Swanonnanoa, Edward S. Hatch's Huron, Col. Charles McK. Losser's Peri, Leiand H. Littleffeld's Aiga, Henry W. Harris's Symph, C. Vanderbill, Jr. S. Iderbin, George Work's Katrin, F. M. Hoyt's Norota, F. M. Freeman's Dragoon, James C. Bergen's Hildegarde, Col. Heater's Wizard, C. H. Jones's Ashumel.

DEFENDER'S CREW PRESENT. The crew of the Defender saw the race from the deck of the Colonia, which anchored beside the course. The Defender's crew numbers thirty-nine. The Colonia will be towed to Bristol to-morrow.

New Haven, June 28. The interest taken in the Yale-Harvard boat race to-day is unprecedented. Long before the hour of calling the race arrived, thousands of people gathered about the telegraph and telephone offices and awaited the results. Early this morning a rumor spread through the city that the winning crew would race the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race next year. This increased the interest in the result, and in front of the telephone building 3,000 people gathered to watch the two dummy crews pulled across the street on wires in response to messages sent from the course. RECEIVING THE NEWS IN NEW HAVEN.

course.

There was little betting on the result of the course.

There was little betting on the result of the race, but many bets on the time and that the record of 20:10 would be broken were made. As soon as the result of the race was made public people began to throng the streets about the campus. Tin horns were blown and fireworks discharged. The celebration was bigger than that of any year since the '84 crew won, after several defeats from Harvard. New Haven people felt an especial interest in having Yale win this year, as they feel that it may be several years before another Yale-Harvard race takes place. They also think that it any college crew goes abroad to row a winning English university crew it will be a Yale crew, and this will reflect credit on New Haven.

At the Quinniplac Club several prominent business men signified a willingness to subscribe money to send a Yale crew abroad or entertain an English crew here. Yale, of course, would not accept any generosity of this kind, but it shows the attitude of New Haven toward Yale University.

The crew arrived in this city at 10:50 o'clock and were met by a hand of music. Seated on a taily-ho they were driven from the station to the campus. The street along the line of march was lined with people who burned red fire. In front of the New Haven House at the campus the crew left, the tally-ho and were carried around Osborn Hall on the shoulders of their admirers.

Coming down on the launch from Gale's Ferry Coming down on the launch from Gale's Ferry

oming down on the launch from Gale's Ferry Coming down on the launch from Gales Ferr, R. B. Tradway. 79t, of Stous City, was elected Captain for next year's crew. Tradway rowed last year, and has for a nucleus to start heat year's crew the following men: Heard, 3; Cross +; Longacre, 6; Langford, stroke.

IT MAY BE ANOTHER STAY. BUCHANAN'S LAWYERS GET THEIR

NOTICE OF APPEAL CERTIFIED. It Was Served on Warden Sage Yesterday
-He Will Do Whatever the Attorney-General Advises Buchasan Telegraphs to the British Ambassador The Wash-

Ington Opinion in that the Appenl will file It looks very much as if Dr. Robert W. Buchsnan, the wife murderer, would again succeed in cheating the executioner. It will all depend on the decision of Atterney-General Hancock, Warden Sage having declared that he will act on his advice in the case, no matter what the

consequences may be. Ituchanan's lease of life, if it proves to be that, comes about through the application for a writ of hateas corpus made to Judge Lacombe, which was told about in THE SUN yesterday. This application was denied by the Judge. Buchanan's lawyers appealed from this denial to the United States Supreme Court. United States Commisdoner Shields, who is the Clerk of that court, accepted this notice of appeal and gave a certifield copy of it to the lawyers. This copy was served on Warden Sage at the prison in Sing Sing yesterday, together with a typewritten protest against the execution of the wife murlerer. The law on the question of appeals from decisions of United States Circuit Court Judges s section 763 of the United States Revised Statutes, which gives the right of appeal in the following cases:
"1. In the case of any person alleged to be re-

strained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any law or treaty of the United

2. In the case of any prisoner who, being subject or citizen of a foreign State, and domiciled therein, is committed or confined, or is in custody by or under the authority or law of the United States, or of any State or process founded thereon, for or on account of any act done or committed under any legal right, title, authority, privilege, protection or exemption set up of laimed under the Commission, order or sanction of any foreign State or sovereignty, the validity and effect whereor depend upon the law of nations or under color thereof." Section 704 says: "From the final decision of

such Circuit Court an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court in the cases described in the last clause of the preceding section."

The next section is as follows: "The appeals allowed by the two preceding sections shall be taken on such terms and under such regulations and orders as well for the custody and appearance of the person alleged to be in prison or confined or restrained of his liberty as for sending up to the appellate tribunal a transcript of the petition, writ of habeas corpus, return thereto, and other proceedings as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court, or in default thereof by the court or Judge hearing the case." Section 766 is the one depended on to stay the execution. It reads: "Pending the proceedings or appeal in the cases mentioned in the three preceding sections, and until final judgment therein and after final judgment or discharge, any proceeding against the person so impris-oned or confined or restrained of his liberty in any State court or by or under the authority of

oned or confined or restrained of his liberty in any State court or by or under the authority of any State, for any matter so heard and determined, or in process of being heard and determined under such writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed null and void."

Section 5, chapter 517, of the laws of 1891 says: "That appeals or writs of error may be taken from the District Courts of from existing Circuit Courts direct to the Supreme Court* " " in cases of a conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime."

Buchanan's lawyers made one appeal to the United States Supreme Court which did not go through. It delayed his execution more than a month. The appeal was after the refusal of Judge Addison Brown to grant a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Brown put his refusal on the back of the application in these words: "I find in this petition no legal reason for sustaining or further considering the application for a writ of habeas corpus." When the lawyers went to Washington and tried to file their notice of appeal the clerk of the Supreme Court looked at the endorscing the application for a writ of habeas corpus, when the lawyers went to the supreme Court looked at the endorscing the application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the knew of no law that permitted an appeal from such an endorscinent, and he refused to file it. Before the controvers that this act brought about was settled the time for the execution had passed, and it became nocessary to resentence Buchsana. The Court of Appeals of this State did it, expressing the opinion at the time that there was no appeal pending in the United States courts, and nothing to prevent the resentence.

The application to Judge Lacombe does not

of Appeals of this State did it, expressing the opinion at the time that there was no appeal rending in the United States courts, and nothing to prevent the resentence.

The application to Judge Lacombe does not seem to have been indersed in language similar to that of Judge Brown, and the lawyers insist that the appeal must stand.

A Sux reporter was at the prison yesterday when the lawyers called on the Warden, Ex-Assemblyman Butts was spokesman. He told of the appeal, and then read the protest which quoted the laws and a decision of Justice Harlan in the case of Jugiro, the Japanese murderer, who was one of the first four men executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison. This decision is reported in U.S. 140, page 200. It is on the act of 1801, and in the course of it the Justice says that the right of appeal is absolute. Warden Sage listened quietly, and when the lawyer had finished he said:

"As I understand it, there has been one other application in this case and one other appeal. Is this thing to go on interminably? It seems to me there must be an end to it somewhere. I am not thirsting for blood, but I am placed here with a certain duty to perform. I am instructed by the highest court in this State to act."

"But the supreme power of this land is the Supreme Court of the United States," broke in Mr. Butts. "Before that all must bow."

The Warden proceeded: "After this other appeal was taken the Court of Appeals of this State went on and sentenced the man. It seems to me that my duty is clear. Just uppose," he went on, "that you keep on appealing and appealing, and this execution is stayed each time. The law becomes ridiculous; justice is defeated at every step. There surely must be an end somewhere, and when the Court of Appeals of this to one of the court of the court of appeals says that end is reached, it seems to me that my duty is to over that court.

hat end is reached, it seems to me that my dut

At every step. There surely must be an end somewhere, and when the Court of Appeals says that end is reached, it seems to me that my duty is to oney that court."

"But there is one higher court," said Mr. Butts, and he went on to talk of the great power of that court. Lawyer Gibbons interrupted him frequently with suggestions. Finally the warden said:

"Well, gentlemen, I have one adviser. That man is the Attorney-General of the State. I shall look to him, and shall do whatever he advises me to do."

Lawyer Butts and Lawyer Gibbons resumed their argument, determined to impress the Warden with the idea that he could not lawfully execute Buchanan. They did not succeed very well. Then they went down to see Buchanan. The latter had already been told by the Warden with the lease of life was short, and that he had better prepare for death. He was cheerful when the lawyers greeted him. He saked for news. They told him they thought the Warden would not dare to execute him in the face of the appeal. Then, at the dictation of Mr. Butts, he wrote the following telegram to the British Ambiassaior at Washington:

"I am a subject of Great Britain. I have been sentenced to death by the courts of New York, and my execution is fixed for Monday, July I, next. I claim I was deprived of my rights under the Constitution of the United States during my trial in the courts of New York, and I have through my counsel, applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the Circuit Court of the United States, and my counsel advise me that my case is now pending there, and yet the authorities of New York, and present and authorities of all ulrisdiction. See Jugiro's case, 140 I hinted States reports, page 202. I call upon my sovereign through you, her representative, to protect me in my rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The lawyers came back to New York Dreate we had all prediction. See Jugiro's case, 140 I hinted States of all appeal which onsts the State courts and authorities of all ulrisdiction. See Jugiro's

Che and cheliaff. 140 500 10 seek.
Two and cancellastic. 15 50 12 or 10 seek.
Two and cancellastic. 15 50 12 or 20 seek.
The crown lined up in the following order. The weights are those given out yesterday by the captains of the eights.

The crown lined up in the following order. The weights are those given out yesterday by the captains of the eights.

YALE.

For the Armstrong this. 17 5.00 15 15 10

ADVENTURES OF RUNAWAY GIRLS.

Three of Their Men Companions Have Been Arrested. Lena Kelly and Kate Couden, who ran

away from their homes on Saturday of last week and were caught on Wednesday dancing improperly before five men in an unoccupied house on the banks of the Harlem River at the northern terminous of Eighth avenue, were aken before Justice Koch in the Harlem Court yesterday. They were there confronted by their mothers. While Policeman Taylor, who saw the girls dancing, was forcing his way into the building the men escaped and the girls hid under a pile of old sails. On Thursday two of the men vere caught. They are John Kyle and Michael Breitweiser. Kyle is a watchman, 25 years old, who slept in the building in which the girls were caught. His father used to keep the High Bridge
Hotel. Breitweiser is 30 years old, and works
for John J. Tracy, a liquor dealer in Eighth
avenue, near 157th street.

Kate Couden is 13 years old and lives at 342
East Thirrieth street. Lena Kelly is 15
years old and lives at 221 East Thirty-fifth
street. The girls were remanded in the custody
of Agent King of the Gerry society. Accordin to the story the girls first told to Agent King
Kate had \$5 on Saturday and invited Lena
to go to South Beach with her. Lena thought
her shoes were not good enough for an outing, and Kate bought her a new pair. They
met two men in a restaurant at South Beach
and spent the night with them at the restaurant. In fact they remained with their new acquaintances until Monday. Then they went to
High Bridge, and thence to the Polo grounds.
There they made the acquaintance of two other
young men, and were induced to accompany
them to the old building in which Policeman
Taylor found them. It is a one-story frame
structure known as the Casino annex. It was a
saloon and boat house until it was partly destreyed by fire, James J. Coogan owns the
building.

The wirls say that their new acquaintances caught. His father used to keep the High Bridge

stroyed by fire, James J. Coogan owns the building.
The girls say that their new acquaintances took them out rowing every day, treated them to cheap food and refreshments, and took them back nightly to the old building, where they quarded them so that that they could not escape if they had wished to.
The prisoners say the girls might have left at any time, and that, individually, they did nothing to injure them. The police are searching vigorously for the other three men. They are John Norton, familiarly known as "Hoppy," because he is lame; James Burns, and Jerome McGuire. The last is described as a variety actor.

Mctiuire. The last is described as a variety actor.

Levi Hart, 35 years of age, of 308 Third avenue, was arrested last evening for detaining the two schoolgirs at his lodging from midnight Saturday until late Sunday. By dint of questioning the girls, Agent King got them to acknowledge that they were with Hart before going to South Beach. Agent King passed Hart's house with the Kelly girl while Hart was sitting on the steps last evening. The girl at once pointed him out, and he was locked up in the East Twenty-second street station. Both girls had previously described Hart's house and room accurately.

CLARET POURED ON THE PIRE. A Hose Attached to a Tank of 18,000 Gal-

San Francisco, June 28.-The fire which started at 6 o'clock last evening destroyed four blocks in the heart of the manufacturing district of the city, causing a loss of \$1,500,000 It burned unchecked for four hours.

Miss Gilroy, the only person known to have been killed, was attempting to save her household goods when she was deluged with burning oil. Several persons received injuries from falling walls and flying timbers, but all will reing walls and flying timbers, but all will recover. About 100 poor families were made
homeless and penniless. A hundred or more
small manufacturing establishments were destroyed. But few of them carried insurance.
There was an exciting seens while the convect and parochial school attached to St. Rose's
Church were in flames. A few moments before
the roof fell a boy was seen at one of the top
windows. The firemen shouted to the boy to
jump. A blanket was spread, but just then the
flames and smoke enveloped the building, and
the next moment the roof fell in. Most persons
hought the boy was lost but he had jumped

escaped uninjured.

When the water supply gave out the employees of the Lachman Winery attached a long two-inch hose to an 18,000-gallon tank of claret on a shed outside the winery, and more than an acre of lumber and dry roofs were drenched with the wine.

PIVE FIREMEN KILLED AT MINNEAPOLIS. MINNEAPOLIS, June 28. Five firemen were killed and four were injured in the fire on First avenue last night. The financial loss was \$200,-

FROM THE TOMB OF LAFATETTE. Lilac and Ivy Planted at Washington's Hendquarters at Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, June 28.—The anniversary of the battle of Monmouth was observed to-day by the Daughters of the American Revolution and by thousands of patriotic citizens. George W Peck and Miss Edith S. Dickey of this city, while in Paris last year, visited the tomb of La fayette. They obtained and brought to New-burgh a lilac bush and an ivy vine from the grave of the French General. To-day these me-mentos were presented to the trustees of Wash-ington's headquarters and their care accepted by Quanack Chapter, Daughters of the Ameri-can Revolution.

can Revolution.

The lilac bush was placed in the bed in front of the historic building, and the ivy on the opposite side. Mr. Pock, on behalf of Miss Dickey and himself, made the presentation speech. Historian E. M. Ruttenber accepted the offering on behalf of the trustees, and the Rev. Rufus Emery, President of the New York Historical Society, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the exercises the headquarters battery fired thirteen guns, one for each of the original States.

INTERRUPTED THE CONCERT.

Young Cassidy Stabbed by the German Whom He Had Helped Annoy. Thomas Cassidy, 19 years old, a driver, living

at 10 Albany street, with his brother James and their friend, Thomas Doolan of 113 Congress street, Brooklyn, went last night to hear the open air concert in Battery Park. While the open air concert in Battery Park. While the band played one of Gounod's compositions the loud talk and laughter of the young men annoyed a German who was sitting near them.

He requested them to make less noise. When they fell to jollying him the German whipped out a knife and stabbed Thomas Cassidy in the side. He was immediately lost in the crowd. Cassidy, who was not much hurt, walked to the Church street police station, whence he was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wound was dressed. In about an hour he went home.

Defaulter Percival Arrested.

Georgo Whatley Percival, the defaulting bookkeeper of Coal Merchant Patterson of the foot of Grand street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night while descending the stairway of the slevated railroad at the Manhattan crossing station. Detectives Rocke and Burns recently learned that he was living with a woman at 131 Liberty avenue, and, not finding him at the house, went to the station to await his appear-ance. The police had been looking for him since Dec. 12.

A Boy Hurt by the Explosion of a Toy

Michael Cronin, 13 years old, of 106 South second street, Williamsburgh, was loading a small cannon at South Second and Berry streets hat evening. It exploded, and the charge blew into the boy's eyes. He was badly burned and may lose his sight.

New Strength Is given tired nervous women by Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Read this: "I have had rheumatism and catarrh very badly, but since taking 12 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am a different woman. I take Hood's 90

Sarsaparilla every spring, and am as strong and well as a. woman of 35. A doctor is never called of my family use Hood's Sarsaparilla and also Hood's

Pills. My granddaughter was troubled very badly with dyspensia, but Hood's Pills have cured her. They are a splendid dinner pill. No home should be without Hood's Pills or Hood's Sarsaparilla; they are without equal."-Mrs. ALICE V. ENRIGHT, 145 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bemember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness,

Oticura

Skin Remedies Are Pure Sweet Gentle been received. And Most Economical

eccases so speedily effective. Sold throughout the world, and expectally 's American objection in all continuous littles. British deput. New part, Lendon. Porraw Lincon Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons. Cons.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM THE BEST. Harvard's President Champions Modern Methods of College Training.

ALBANY, June 28.—The principal topic of tolay's session of the Regent's convocation was Are our later methods of college training Justified by their results?" President Carter of Williams College spoke against electives on the ground that under the old system students gained more general culture, while the new system tended simply to make them specialists. Prof. F. H. Stoddard of the University of New York and Prof. J. M. Taylor of Vassar supported the modern methods. President Eliot of Harvard College closed the

liscussion. He said the extreme shirk to-day does many fold more work than the extreme shirk of thirty years ago, as it is so much harder to get a degree under the elective system which compels him to work. Personal attention to the individual student has been immensely incompels him to work. Personal attention to the individual student has been immensely increased. Students come in contact with just as many professors as in a college where the course is preacribed, and the influence is stronger because the student who has deliberately chosen a professor follows him further and the relations are much closer. English is better written than twenty years ago, because of increased attention. It would take from seventy to eighty years for one man to take all the courses now offered at Harvard, not counting the higher seminary courses. The elective principle is therefore necessary, unless the college ceases to teach a large portion of the subjects now offered. The elective system is an outcome of the Reformation. It was started by Thomas Jefferson, and Francis Wayland, a generation shead of his time, started it again at Brown. It is inevitable not only in the university and college but is going rapidly into the academies and also into the grammar schools. It is a mistaken notion that the subjects chosen by students are a haphazard, unconnected series. The tables of twenty-five years at Harvard prove the contrary. President Filot confessed that the charge against the elective system that it diminished the respect for authority was true, and he counted it one of the chief gains of the modern method that the authority exercised in his own school and college days had been superseded.

STATE COMPTROLLER UPHELD. An Important Decision Which Will Affect Many Small Estates.

ALBANY, June 28 .- The General Term of the Supreme Court, Fifth Department, has just given an important decision involving an interpretation of a provision of the Collateral Inhertance Tax law. The section passed upon provided that only

estates involving the transfer of over \$500 should be taxed. In an estate probated in Niagara county several bequests were made, each being less than \$500. The Surrogate held that the law meant that the estate was not taxable, the several bequests being under \$500. The State Comptroller held that estates valued in the aggregate at \$500 or over were all taxable, and carried the case to the higher court, which reversed the Surrogate's ruling.

While no large sums are involved in the decision, there are very many small estates which come within this ruling, and if the decision had been the other way a considerable loss of rovenue to the State would have resulted. estates involving the transfer of over \$500

WESTCHESTER NOTABLES. Many Legislated Out of Office by the Annexation Act.

ALBANY, June 28.—The question of the status of notaries public appointed for the county of Westchester, but who reside within the boundaries of the district transferred by act of the last Legislature from that county to the city and county of New York, was recently referred by the Governor to the Attorney-General for his opinion. That officer has written an opinion in which he holds that persons so appointed and residing within the "annexed district" of West-chester ceased to be notaries public upon the passage of the bill changing the boundary lines passage of the bill changing the boundary lines of the two counties. He says: "I am of the opinion that the Annex-ation act renders them incapable of exercising the functions of office either in the counties of New York or Westchester."

ATTACKS ON THE RACING LAW. Another "Flushing Jockey Club" Case Before the Common Pleas.

The General Term of the Court of Common argument yesterday upon the appeal taken by Henry C. Judson from a decision of Civil Jus tice Lynn, dismissing the suit which he brought to recover \$100, won by his horse on May 15 last at the meeting of the Flushing Jockey Club. The dismissal of the action by Justice Lynn was based upon the contention that the Gray bill, which permits racing, is unconstitutional, as it authorizes a lottery or gambling, in violation of the amendment to the Constitution. He also took the ground that it was a private or local act, and granted corporations exclusive privileges, and that it could not stand, as it em-braced more than one subject in its title. Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummei argued vesterday in support of the unconstitutionality of the law for racing. He raised the same questions that were recently presented to Judge Bischoff upon the argument of the denuurer to the complaint in the action brought by John C. Dudley to recover \$75 from the Flushing Jockey Club, and asked that the action of the lower court be affirmed.

Joel M. Marx contended that racing was not gambling, and that the mere fact that a sweepstakes of \$25 had been added to the purse of \$100, for which the racewas run, by the Jockey Club, did not render the race illegal under the Gray act. The Court reserved its decision. No Attmony for Mrs. Edward Caudee,

The application of Mrs. Edith Candee to compel her husband, Edward Candee, the wealthy builder, to pay her alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of her suit against him for an absolute divorce, has been denied by Judge Anfrews in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Andrews asys that in view of the large property owned by Mrs. Candes, and the willingness of the husband to support the children, but her determination to retain their custody, he can-not see that the application can be granted. Taking into consideration the means of both he does not consider that almony is necessary to support her while the suit is pending.

New Officers of the State Press Association LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 28. The New York State Press Association elected the following officers to-day: President, John H. Farrell, Times-Union, Albany; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Brockway, Times, Watertown; G. N. Shull A. Brockway, Times, Watertown; G. N. Shull, Enterprise, Mt. Morris; F. B. Garrett, Times, Syrsouse: Jay E. Kluck, Freeman, Rondout; Frank P. Hullets; Secretary and Treasurer, A. O. Bunnell, Advertieer, Dansville: Executive Committee, J. Knapp, Advertier, Auburn; F. W. Hyde, Journal, Jamestown; John A. Slicher, City Record, New York city; J. G. P. Holden, Gozett, Yonkers; Charles J. Shultz, News, Charry Creek.

Annexed District Decision Expected To-day, It is expected that to-day Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court will make public at White officials shall be permanently restrained from exercising power in the recently acquired West Chester territory, and whether the Supervisors of Weschester county must include the territory in their reapportionment of Assembly districts. Plains his decision as to whether the New York

Irinhmen to Meet.

In view of the present condition of the home rule movement and the coming general election a special meeting of the members of the Irish National Federation of this city will be held on Sunday aftersoon, June 30, at 3 o'clock, in room 26 Cooper Union, Addresses will be de-livered by John J. Deiany, Major John Byrne, and other iriah Nationalists.

A DEFICIT OF \$45,500,000.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY AT THE CLOSE OF THE PISCAL YEAR. Receipts from Customs About \$152,000.

000 from Internal Revenue of Comparisons with Secretary Car-liste's Estimates of Last December. WASHINGTON, June, 28.—The fiscal year of the Government will practically close to-mor-row night. The deficit will be about \$45,500, 000. Secretary Carlisle's estimate last December of the probable deficit was \$20,000,000, but he expected \$20,000,000 from the income tax and \$6,000,000 from sugar duties that have not

The receipts from customs will aggregate about \$152,000,000, or \$8,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisic expected. This is the estimate, which includes augar duties: From internal revenue the receipts will reach \$142,000,000, and this sum is \$23,000,000 less than the Secretary estimated when he included the income tax. The revenue from miscellaneous sources will exceed the estimate by \$2,000,000 and aggregate about \$17,000,000.

Mr. Carlisle's estimate of \$424,427,748 as the

total revenue of the Government will turn out to be more than \$100,000,000 greater than the actual revenue. The expenditures, however, were overestimated by Mr. Carlisle enough to counteract this excess. For instance, Mr. Car-lisic estimated the cost of maintaining the Navy Department at \$32,500,000, and it will turn out to be only \$29,000,000. He overestimated the cost of the War Department \$1,250,000. It will be \$52,000,000. The cost of the Indian service he placed at \$11,500,000. It will be \$10,000,000 in round numbers. The interest on the public

in round numbers. The interest on the public debt of \$211,000,000 he estimated correctly, almost to a dollar.

Officials of the Treasury Department, who have been in telegraphic communication with Secretary Carlisle and with the President stated to-night that there was no foundation for any disquieting rumors as to the Treasury situation, or the continued integrity of the gold reserve, but that everything was resting on a firm and satisfactory basis.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR WAR SHIPS. The New Craiser Clympia Proves Fas

Under Economical Conditions. WASHINGTON, June 28.-The new cruiser Dlympia went to San Francisco from the Mare sland Navy Yard yesterday, preparatory to s cruise at sea for her final inspection. Recent Micial reports have indicated that she is rather cranky in heavy seas, rolling badly and recov ring her equilibrium slowly. In this respect she is similar to the flagship Philadelphi it is not thought that her propensity to roll will necessitate any change in her weights, as it is not desirable to have a war ship too stiff at sea The Olympia is a very fast vessel under most economical conditions. She recently ran from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, a distance of sixtyeight miles, in four and one-half hours, using but two of her six boilers, with five-eighths of an inch air pressure, and returned the same disan inch air pressure, and returned the same distance on two boilers, with natural draught, at a twelve-knot gait. Forced draught is four and one-half inches air pressure, and it is believed that with this pressure and all her boilers the Olympia will make over twenty-two knots.

The new cruiser will leave for China to replace the flagship Baltimore about the middle of July.

The Marblehead left Kiel this morning for Cronstadt Russia. The apprentice training ship Alliance arrived at Gibraltar to-day, and the academy practice cruiser Bancroft reached Newport News, Va., where her cadets will inspect the shippard, in which these gunboats for the navy are building.

The Patrol has reported at Shanghal, where she will be joined to-day or to-morrow by the Detroit.

she will be joined to-day or to-morrow of the Detroit.

The cruiser Atlanta, Capt. B. J. Cromwell commanding, sailed from New York at day-break for the West Indies and Cuban waters. It is expected that she will relieve the Raleigh in the watch for illegal expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurgents. The Raleigh will probably come north soon for minor overhauling, after which Capt. Miller will report to Admiral Bunca.

BAD MESSENGER M'MURTRIE. His Thievery in the Passport Bureau Will Annoy Intending Tourists,

WASHINGTON, June 28.-Kirk McMurtrie, a been detected robbing the mails directed to the passport bureau, and investigation has developed a case of precocious rascality which will affect hundreds of persons in various parts of the country.

At this time of the year, when so many people are going abroad, the passport bureau does a

thriving business. Applications for passports must be accompanied by \$1, and knowledge of this fact has led to systematic robbery of incoming letters by McMurtrie. This youth, it appears, has not only secured \$400 or \$500 in the past few weeks, but secured south or soon in the past lew week, but to cover up his thefts has destroyed all the applications that came into his hands, together with their enclosures, including the naturalization papers so priceless to adopted citizens.

This proceeding might not have been detected had not the department been fairly inundated had not the department been fairly inundated with complaints from persons whose steamer passages for foreign countries had already been engaged, that they had not received the passports they sent for. The State Department's loss will be trifling compared with the inconvenience suffered by intending tourists, and until persons whose applications have not been granted complain of the fact, officials will not be able to estimate the extent of the crime.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following army and navy orders have been issued: Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1895, is granted Second Lieut. Kirby Walker. Third Cavalry, and permission for him Kirly Walker. Third Cavalry, and permission for him to go beyond sea is given.

Leave of absence for two months to take effect on or about July 14. 1820, is granted Second Lieut. William B. H. Chapman, Twentieth infantry.

Leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, Teuth infantry, in special orders. No. 27, May, 1935. Department of the Missouri, is extended one month.

Assistant Paymaster B. P. Du Rois, United States navy, ordered to the receiving ship Wabash at Joston.

The following transfers in the First Cavalry. The following transfers in the First Cavalry First Lieut, James B. Aleshire, from Troop K to Troop B. First Lieut, George W. Goode, from Troop H to Troop K.

Washington Notes. Washington Notes.

Washington, June 28.—H. G. and J. S. Packard of New York city were the lowest bidders to-day, at 24% cents per cubic foot, in the competition for dredging in the channel of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the amount of \$55,000. Secretary Olney expects to leave to-morrow for his summer home at Falmouth, Mass., a few miles beyond the President's place at Buzzaad's Hay. Unless something occurs to necessitate his return, Secretary Olney will probably remain away as long as the President does.

Miss Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton) left Washington this afternoon at 3 o'clock for her home in Nalem, Mass., accompanied only by one of the trained nurses who have been with her since her attack of paralysis about two months ago. ago.
The indications to-day are more favorable for Gen. Green Clay Smith's recovery. He is resting much easier than on yesteriday, and his physician begins to entertain some hope.

A Distogue Over the Counter A few days ago a young matron wearing a linen shirt waist, a serge skirt, and a simple sailor hat went into the suit department of a

New York house and asked to see some gowns. "Something that has some style to it and fits well," she stipulated to the elaborately got-up saleswoman who came forward to serve her. The brown hair of the saleswoman was urled and coiffed in just the proper mode, the bugles on her bosom glittered with every movement, the crisp sleeves of her regulation black

ment the crisp sleeves of her regulation black silk dress stood out at just the correct angle, and the lines of her tight, very tight-fitting corsage were so severe and stift that it steemed that no emotion, however impassioned, could bend them into suppleness. From the standpoint of her own get-up she looked the customer over and sized her up, or thought she did.

"We have a nice assortment of gowns at \$75," she announced.

"We have a nice assortment of gowns at \$75," she announced.

"this wort something a little more reasonable." said the shopper.

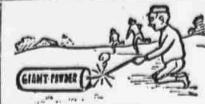
"A little more reasonable!" repeated the saleswoman supercritions). "Why, no lady wears a flown that costs less than \$50."

The manner more than the words irritated the listener. "Have you anything here, then, for women?" she asked him to find some one to wait on her who had some knowledge of gowns under \$50.

An anary red deepened the perpetual blush on the saleswoman's cheek as the realized her mistand, and the next day, wear she recognized that customer on the sirect, she glared at her.

Quite Right, Caleb, Quite Right.

"Pop," said little Caleb Penguin to his father. next to driving one of them great, hig wagons with four horses, what has big iron brams sinus under em on chains, I think I'd like to drive one of them ungons what carries a great, big enormous sinus the same way. I notice the cable cars don't run over them neither."



Going off with a rush!

Don't wait till they're all gone before you decide to get one.

Those broken lots-Mens Suits, regular \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$20 grades are going fast at

\$11.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON Borses, Carriages, &c.

J. M. QUINBY & CO. Newark, N. J. SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Second-hand

Victorias and Cabriolets. CABRIOLET, blue cloth, by BINDER of PARIS. VICTO: IA, green cloth, by QUINBY & CO. VICTORIA and CABRIOLET, green morocco,

BREWSTER & CO. HIGH EACK CABRIOLET, blue morocco, by KILLAM & CO.

VICTORIA, green morocco, by STIVERS. TV.O very light CABRIOLETS in green, suitable for one horse. THREE extension top CABRIOLETS in green.

TWO SPIDER PHAETONS, one in green and the other in blue cloth. All the above are in perfect order and will be

sold at very low prices. SECOND-HAND Buggles. Phaetons, Family Car-riages; sacrifice to make room; will rent. SHEA, 145 West 51st st.

TWO MONTHS' VACATION ON \$10 A Man Who Was an Amateur Tramp, and

A man who went West on a two months' vaeation, and did it at a cost of only \$10, was telling his friends about it. He was particularly proud of the fact that he accomplished the feat without being obliged to beg, borrow, or steal, or even do any work when he didn't feel like it. 'In the first place," he said, as he carefully

rolled a cigarette between his palms, " a person would be more than foolish to think of undertaking such a tour unless he was able to rough it. Of course, this bars out invalids. Again, it would be very foolish for a person who has enough money to live comfortably in civilization to contemplate the journey. The reasons that made me take the step were all good. Summer had almost set in and I found myself in the city, out of work and no immediate prospect of any. I was not feeling up to the mark. Besides all these reasons, there was a longing in my heart to see the green fields, and so I started. My outfit consisted of a tooth brush, a piece of soap, a razor, a comb, some ground coffee in a tin cup that had a tight-fitting cover, and a large Sunday edition of a daily paper, which was both a luxury and a necessity.
"It was about 11 o'clock one night that I left

my room, dressed in a rough, strong winter suit, a roft felt hat, and a flannel shirt. I went up to Fifty-ninth street and turned down toward the river until I came to Eleventh avenue. Climbing into an empty wagon I possessed my soul in patience and waited for a freight train to come along. When one came I picked out a car about midway between the caboose and the engine. and, running alongside of it, gripped the from bar and swung myself on. Getting on a car in motion is quite an accomplishment in itself, and I would advise beginners to practise on slow trains at first. If the train is going faster than you can sprint, it is advisable not to attempt to clutch at the iron handle which runs up the side. If you try it you are apt to be thrown on your face quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. I have seen a man thrown down thus who besides breaking his nose knocked on you climb over and sit down on the bumpers and trust to luck that you don't fall asleep. The first stop the train makes to water up you carefully slide off your perch and look for an empty car, the door of which is not bolted, and, having found one, you get in and close the door. From now on you are practically safe, and you prepare for bed. To this end you take out your Sunday edition and carefully spread part of it in a corner. Then you take off your shoes and coat, laying the former under your head for a ollow, while the latter you draw up to your chin for a blanket. If you are at all thred you will sleep the sleep of the just. It will be early morning when you awake, and the first thing you do is to fold up your papers. You then slide the door open, and, as you speculate as to where you are and how many mlies you have the will since you went to sleep. The sensation of not knowing where you're at is really a curfous one. As seon as the train begins to slow up you let yourself off and look for a brook where you can wank up, or else take a swim if there is a pond or river nearby. It is after just such a morning that a cup of hot coffee, with some bread that you have saved from the day before, goes right to the spot, and after this is over the first few puffs of your pipe make you feel like a king. Having struck the main road, you walk along to the nearest village or town, where you make your purchases. On \$10 you are able to spond 18 cents every day for two months; some days you will spend more and others less.

"At midday you go up to some farmhouse, and, putting on your most winning smile, you say to the fariner's wife: 'Madam, could you let me have something to eat for ten centar's she will probably look you over, and if you find any favor in her eyes she will answer yes, and tell you to wait until the farm hands have finished their dinner. The chances are that you will have a first-rate dinner, and if you are able to amuse your hostess she will refuse to take your pued the afternoon as your taste dictat out all his front teeth. After you have swung on you climb over and sit down on the bumpers and trust to luck that you don't fall asleep. The

Mount Vernon Election Officers Must Stand

Trial. WRITE PLAINS, June 28. Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court to-day handed down his decision in the application of William H. Dever-man, Henry J. Hoffman, John F. Wagner, and Eugene F. Gillen, the Mount Vernon election officers, to have the indictionate against them set aside on the ground of ineufficient evidence. The men were indicted for perjury and violation of several sections of the election laws. Judge Hartiett denies the applications and says the men must stand trial.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.